

TWO OPILIONIDS FROM CAMBODIA (ARACHNIDA : OPILIONES : GAGRELLIDAE)

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Synopsis

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Two opilionids from Cambodia (Arachnida : Opiliones : Gagrellidae). *Acta Arach-*
nol., 32 : 43-47 (1984).

Two Cambodian gagrellids (Opiliones : Gagrellidae) are described : *viz.*, *Gagrella*
indochinensis ROEWER and *Melanopula cambodiana* n. sp.

Through the kindness of Dr. H. ENGHOF I have been able to study two
Cambodian harvestmen preserved in the Zoological Museum, University of
Copenhagen. They are two gagrellids, of which one is new to science.

The holotype and all the other material used in this study are deposited in
the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen.

Before going further I wish to thank Dr. H. ENGHOF of the Zoological
Museum, University of Copenhagen, who placed the material at my disposal.

Gagrella indochinensis ROEWER

(Fig. 1A-L)

Gagrella indochinensis ROEWER, 1927 : 208 ; 1954 : 223.

Material. Cambodia : Keriam, 1961, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (P. SKAFTE).

This species was only briefly described and no figures were presented, so
redescription is given here.

Measurements (in mm). ♂ (in parentheses ♀). Total body length 3.1 (4.1).
Length of femora 8.1 (7.1) : 12.9 (11.9) : 7.1 (6.4) : 10.6 (9.5). Total length of legs
32.1 (29.6) : 64.1 (60.2) : 29.1 (26.7) : 41.9 (39.2). Penis 2.43 long.

Male. Entire surface of dorsum uniformly and thickly granular. Abdominal
scutum with an erect, sharp-pointed median spine on first and second areas,
both spines of similar size and smooth entirely. Eye tubercle slants a little

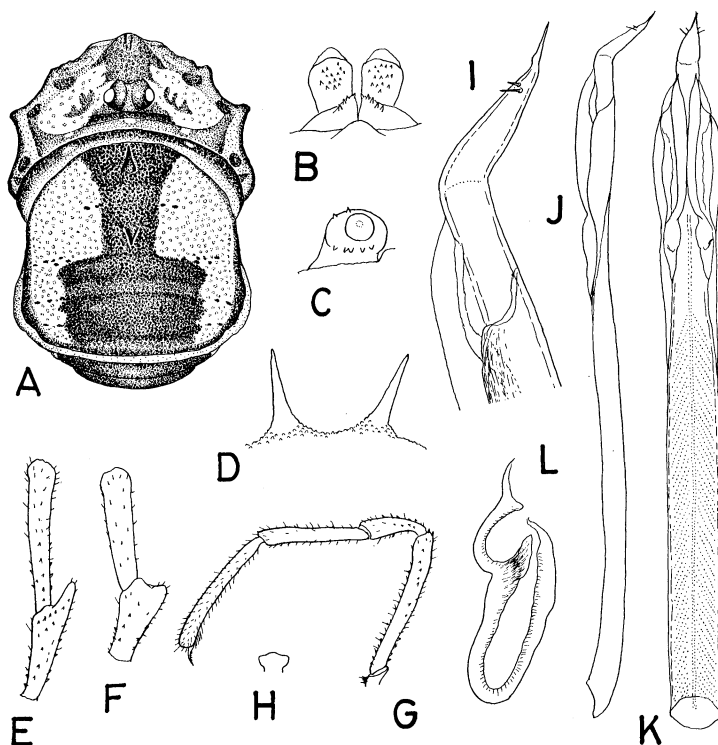


Fig. 1. *Gagrella indochinensis* ROEWER. A. Dorsal view of male. B. Dorsal view of chelicerae and supracheliceral lamellae, ♂. C. Left side view of eye tubercle, ♂. D. Similar view of scutal spine, ♂. E-F. Patella and tibia of palp: E, ♀, F, ♂. G. Left palp, ♂. H. Small marginal hump of coxa I, ♂. I. Lateral view of apical portion of penis. J. Lateral and K. Ventral view of penis. L. Seminal receptacle. (A, G $\times 15$; B-F $\times 25$; H $\times 40$; I $\times 100$; J-K $\times 45$; L $\times 200$).

posteriorly, canaliculate above, two to four teeth on the carinae, and three to five teeth below each eye. Surface of coxae I-IV granular at proximal portion, genital plate and free sternites almost smooth. A row of small humps anteriorly on all coxae and posteriorly on I and IV.

Chelicerae. First segment with a number of teeth above, supracheliceral lamellae toothed as in Fig. 1B.

Palpi. All segments slender and long, patella with a short but distinct apical process; lateral view as shown in Fig. 1G; femur medially with a proximal row of teeth, tarsus without a ventral row of teeth.

Legs. Slim and long; noduli formula 0:1:0:0. Trochanters laterally, femora and patellae entirely with fine teeth.

Penis. Described and illustrated for the first time. Shaft long, flattened dorsoventrally, with sides parallel. Alate part well-developed. Glans with two sensory setae near tip, a short one and a long one.

Coloration. Dorsum including scutal spine and eye tubercle rusty to dark brown in ground color. Carapace with two whitish yellow lateral patches and some small darker flecks on each side. Scutum with two large whitish yellow flecks; between both the flecks is a dark brown median band, which is narrow on the first and second areas (although wider at anterior border), considerably wider on the third to fifth areas. These marking patterns as shown in Fig. 1A. All coxae and genital plate dark brown, free sternites rusty yellow with a darker median patch. Usually venter clothed with grayish secretions. Chelicerae and palpi rusty to dark brown; tibiae and tarsi of palpi slightly lighter. Trochanters of legs dark brown, with two silvery white patches above, remaining leg-segments rusty to dark brown.

Female. Similar to male in appearance but body larger. Apical process of palpal patella much longer than in the male. The coloration generally lighter than in the male.

Seminal receptacle illustrated for the first time (Fig. 1L).

Distribution. Vietnam and Cambodia.

Relationships. In the presence of two scutal spines, very slender palpi, thickly toothed first cheliceral segment and four yellowish flecks on the dorsum this species appears to be very closely related to *Gagrella quadrimaculata* ROEWER known from Shan States and Thailand.¹⁾ Also, a striking resemblance exists between penes of both the species. However, the shaft is much longer than in *G. quadrimaculata*.

***Melanopula cambodiana* n. sp.**

(Fig. 2A-G)

Material. Holotype ♀. Cambodia: Keriam, 1961 (P. SKAFTE).

Measurements (in mm). ♀. Total body length 6.1. Length of femora 5.2: 8.8: 5.1: 7.3. Total length of legs 24.6: 45.5: 23.2: 32.1.

Female. Dorsum of the form shown in Fig. 2A. Surface of dorsum, except

1) According to my unpublished data.

for soft connecting skins clothed uniformly and thickly with fine granules. Abdominal scutum with a median erect spine only on the second area. Eye tubercle slants posteriorly, canaliculate, a row of numerous small pointed teeth along the carinae and three to four teeth below each eye. All coxae and genital plate coarsely granular, free sternites with a row of small granules. Small marginal humps anteriorly on all coxae and posteriorly on I and IV. Edge of marginal humps straightly blunted.

Chelicerae. Of usual form, first segment with two to four teeth above; supracheliceral lamellae with but few teeth.

Palpi. Form and dentations as in Fig. 2D. Patella without an apical process, femur medially with a short proximal row of about ten denticles.

Legs. Relatively short; trochanters laterally on both ridges, femora, patellae and tibiae entirely toothed. Femora I and III shorter than the body. Noduli formula 0:2:0:0.

Coloration. Dorsum including scutal spine blackish brown, so the eye tubercle but median furrow and base slightly lighter. Soft skins between thoracic tergites and that between free tergites pale brown. Coxae of all legs blackish brown and usually clothed with grayish secretions; genital plate and free sternites rusty to dark brown, so the chelicerae and palpi, but tips of fingers and tarsus of palpi lighter. All leg-segments blackish brown, metatarsi and tarsi slightly

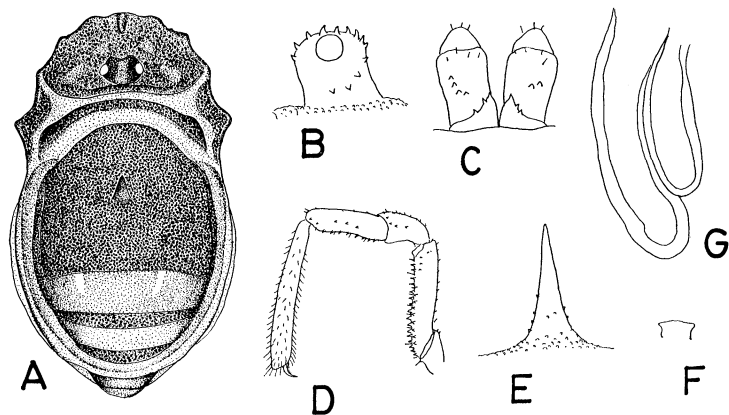


Fig. 2. *Melanopula cambodiana* n. sp., ♀. A. Dorsal view of body. B. Right side view of eye tubercle. C. Chelicerae and supracheliceral lamellae. D. Lateral view of palp. E. Left side view of scutal spine. F. Small marginal hump of coxa I. G. Seminal receptacle. (A $\times 8$; B-C $\times 25$; D-E $\times 15$; F $\times 40$; G $\times 200$).

lighter.

Seminal receptacle. Two ampullae elongated, of the form as shown in Fig. 2G.

Male. Unknown.

Distribution. Known only from Cambodia.

Remarks. The present new species seems to be close to *Malanopula crassitarsis* ROEWER, 1955 recorded from Burma because of the possession of the following character combination: (1) the scutum has only one median spine, (2) the eye tubercle is armed with a row of teeth on the carinae, and (3) the first cheliceral segment is toothed above. However, the former differs from the latter in that the eye tubercle has three to four teeth below each eye and the femur to tibia of palp are not so thickly toothed as in the latter. Also, the caput of the femora of all legs are not light rusty yellow but blackish brown.

摘 要

鈴木正将 (〒730 広島市中区西白島町 17-2): カンボジアのザトウグモ¹⁾ 2 種。

コペンハーゲン大学動物博物館所蔵のカンボジア国産ザトウグモ標本 2 種を検討した。そのうち 1 種は *Gagrella indochinensis* ROEWER で、陰茎と受精嚢をはじめて記載するとともに、再記載・図示を行なった。他の 1 種は新種で、*Melanopula cambodiana* として記載した。

References

- ROEWER, C. Fr. 1927. Ostasiatische Opiliones, von Herrn Prof. F. SILVESTRI im Jahre 1925 erbeutet. *Boll. Lab. Zool.*, **20**: 191-210.
 ——— 1954. Indoaustralische Gagrellinae (Opiliones, Arachnidae). (Weitere Weberknechte XVIII). 1. Teil. *Senck. biol.*, **35**: 181-236.
 ——— 1955. Ditto. 3. Teil. *Ibid.*, **36**: 71-121.

1) Opiliones 目の動物は、「メクラグモ」または「ザトウムシ」といわれているが、いずれもかんばしい名前でない。しかし、これに代わるよい名前はなかなか見いだせない。「ザトウ」とは、かつて琵琶法師の官名だったので、「メクラ」というよりましであろう。次に「クモ」と「ムシ」であるが、ふつう「クモ」は「ムシ」(昆虫)からはっきり区別されているので、「ザトウグモ」のほうが、「ザトウムシ」よりこの動物をより具体的に表わすと考えられる。それゆえ、今後 Opiliones を「ザトウグモ」と呼ぶことにしたい。